

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 25, 1912

NUMBER 21

Re-Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

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SOUTHERN AGENT

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Reaching the South

The Southern cotton mills can only be reached through a Southern journal.

Only one of the Northern textile journals has as many as 1000 subscribers in the South and the total Southern circulation of all the Northern textile journals is less than 2000.

The Northern journals have large circulations in the North and some circulation in the Middle West, but none of them can obtain or hold a large circulation in the South.

The two sections are different and the mill people have different interests and each section has its own journals.

The Southern Textile Bulletin has no circulation except in the South, but it has more paid subscribers among the Southern cotton mills than any other journal.

The best medium for reaching the Southern mills and the one that will show best returns is the

Southern Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 2

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 25, 1911

NUMBER 21

Cotton Manufacturing in Spain

Report of Commercial Agent R. M. Odell

Wages of Operatives.

(Continued from last week.)

Wages paid in the Spanish cotton mills are considerably lower than those prevailing in the United States, ranging from 8 pesetas (\$1.43) per week, paid to doffers, to 28 pesetas (\$5.02) paid to the most skillful weavers. The average wage is about 20 pesetas (\$3.58) per week. Attention has already been drawn to the fact, however, that the oper-

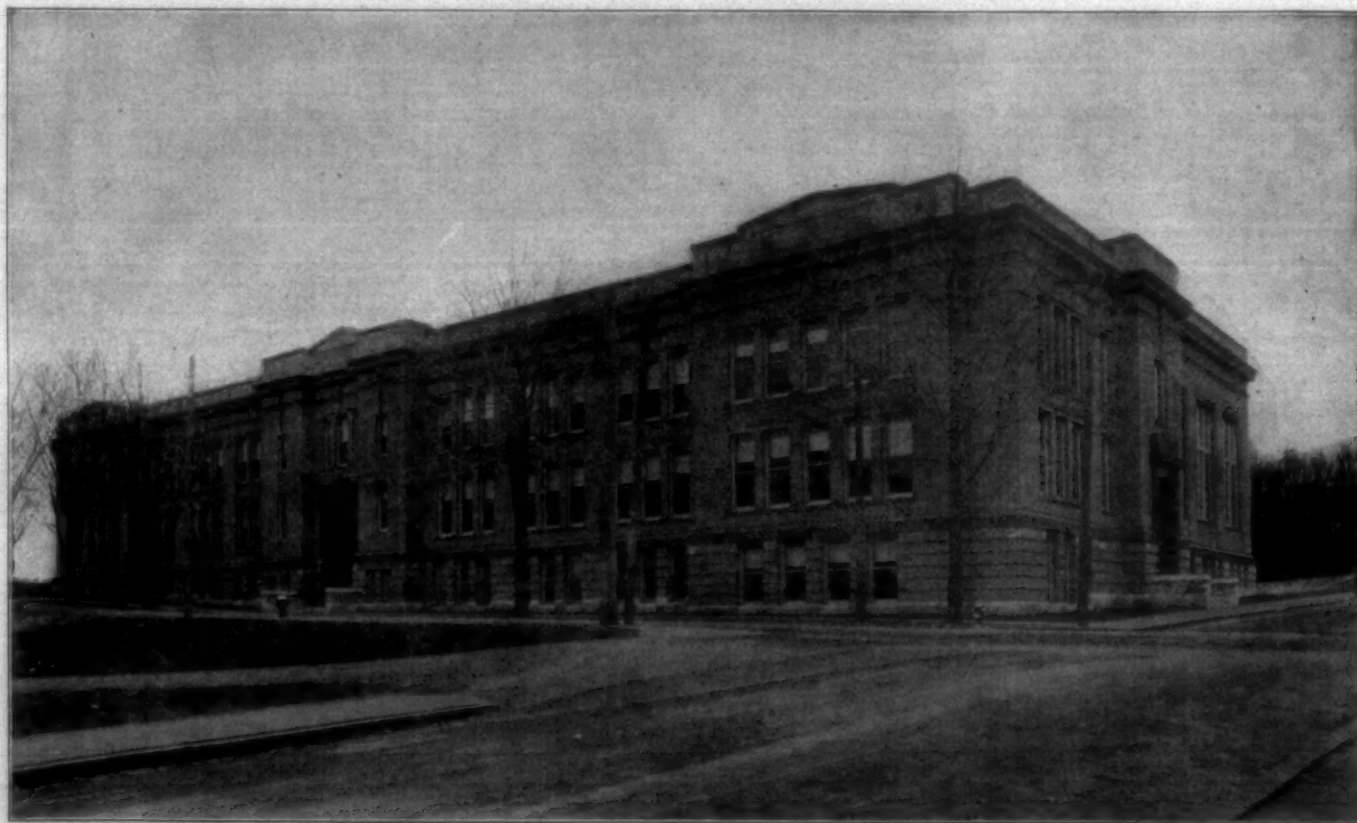
The wages for night work are slightly higher than those for day work. A movement is on foot to prohibit women from working at night, and this will probably have the effect of increasing the cost of production.

Weavers run two looms, both on plain and colored fancy goods. Northrop weavers tend eight looms and earn 25 pesetas (\$4.48) per week. The variation in wages de-

Catalonia, and especially in the small town of Mataro, is developed to high state of efficiency. The annual production of over 20,000,000 pounds is shipped all over Spain, to the Philippines, and to South America. These mills purchase their yarn from the local spinners on liberal credit terms, and with the aid of improved machinery (mostly German) and cheap labor they are able to compete successfully in the

One line of cheap cotton socks sells at 40 to 61 cents per dozen pairs, while the price of another ranges from 26 to 40 cents. The largest demand for knit shirts is for the cheap quality, ranging in price from \$2.25 to \$3.24 per dozen. (Samples of these socks and shirts are filed in the Bureau of Manufactures.)

Living Conditions of Mill Workers.
The Catalan is noted for being



New Office of Draper Co., Hopedale, Mass. (See page 4.)

atives are less efficient than American workers and do not tend so many machines. In talking with one of the leading cotton manufacturers I stated that in American mills spinners 10 sides and weavers 8 looms on plain goods. He smiled and said that such a thing was impossible in Spain, the number to each operative being 2 sides of spinning and 2 to 4 looms. Wages are paid partly by the piece and partly by the day, the latter system being the most generally used.

depends on the location of the mill, the highest being paid in Barcelona and the lowest in the colonias, or mill villages.

The hours of work are 66 per week for the day and 48 for the night run. Three-fourths of the cotton mills in Spain are now being operated day and night.

Production of Knit Goods.

The manufacture of knit goods, which is carried on throughout

world's markets for cotton knit goods, while the tariff of 4.90 pesetas per kilo (\$0.429 per pound) on the principal lines of knitted goods protects them in the home market.

Practically all the labor employed consists of girls and women, who earn from 3.50 to 5 pesetas (3 to 90 cents) per day.

Underwear, hosiery, and caps are manufactured, but few sweaters and fancy articles are produced

sober and industrious worker, and his steadiness and regularity have contributed in no small measure to the success of the cotton industry. This is true notwithstanding the fact that over 32 holidays, or fiestas, are observed in Spain, on which all the mills close. The condition of the cotton mill operatives is no worse than that of the average working people in Spain, but the standard of living is below that of

(Continued on Page 5)

Draper Office Building

THE Draper Company of Hopedale, Mass., have recently completed a very handsome office building. The building is located directly across the street from the old office. Its inside measurements are two hundred and forty feet in length by one hundred feet in width; there is a vault in addition measuring forty feet square inside. The building includes all the available frontage between the two streets at the north and south ends. It is constructed of red brick with terra cotta trimmings and Milford granite underpinning. The interior is finished in white oak in the natural color of the wood.

The main office which contains our entire clerical force, occupies

working space or storage in the future. On this floor are also two additional private offices.

From the balcony a good view of the main office may be obtained. The interior view taken from south end of the office gives an approximate idea of the large room under business conditions. About ten feet are omitted in the foreground to make working space for the camera.

In the lower story or basement, there is a room, forty by thirty-two feet, for our salesmen. The remainder of this floor includes toilet room; coat room; mail room for heavy work; several storage rooms; headquarters for janitor; electrical room; heating and ventilating rooms, etc. There is also a full sized space

a general light in the room and special fixtures with reflectors at each desk to throw light directly on the work. The heating is all indirect with fans to give positive delivery of the necessary amount of warm air. Ventilation is made equally certain by other fans to remove the foul air.

The coat room is equipped with the most improved expanded metal lockers.

Under advice of our architect and special sanitary engineers we have as far as possible provided apparatus and construction to secure the best working conditions as to light, heat, ventilation and general equipment for the comfort as well as the convenience of our men.

chester, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., both of which declare very strongly for the installation of automatic sprinklers, particularly in cases where fires would endanger large number of lives, or would threaten to spread into a conflagration. One of the most interesting items in this Bulletin is a list of the 327 fires reported under Grinnell sprinklers since the last bulletin was issued. These show the date and location of the fire and various other details, including the number of sprinklers opened and the amount of loss sustained. In the latter, it is interesting to note that only fifteen reached \$1,000 and about as many more passed the \$500 mark. This means that more than 10 per



Interior View, Draper Offices.

the full length of the building and is two hundred and forty by sixty-four feet, and twenty-two feet high. The various departments are grouped through the room; the typewriters are all at one end; then follow the order department; shipping; purchasing department; telephones; central administration, payroll and book-keeping; with others not classified where they can work to best advantage. At the main entrance there is a lobby twenty-four by fifty feet. The cashier and other clerks are located at the openings in the screen about this space.

Across the front of the building are the private offices, directors' room and reception room, ten in number; these rooms are about twenty by twenty-two feet each and twelve feet in height, leaving an open room, or balcony above, connecting with the upper part of the main office, which adds to the light and ventilation and is available for

in the vault on this floor.

Leading from the center of basement is a stairway to the subway which connects under the street with the nearest of our shop buildings. Parallel with this passage is an additional subway for steam and other pipes, wiring, etc.

An electric passenger elevator runs between the main floor and subway level.

The interior finish and walls are light in color and all the desks, files, etc., which were made specially of quartered white oak in the natural color of the wood. The main office is lighted by windows on the side and both ends and in addition there are large skylights over the center of the building with prism glass at the ceiling level to distribute the light.

The electrical lighting consists of groups of lamps overhead to give

A Comparison

with what was the new office in 1880 gives an idea of the growth of our business. The office in 1880 was forty-four by forty-four feet, or four feet larger each way than the vault of the office of 1911. In 1880 the office force consisted of six men as compared with ninety in 1911.

Automatic Sprinkler Bulletin.

This quarterly publication devoted to the interests of fire prevention from the standpoint of the automatic sprinkler, contains a great deal of detailed information regarding the actual operation of sprinklers in cases where fires call them into action. The January number is a particularly interesting one, carrying with it digest of the reports of the chamber of commerce of Ro-

cent. of all these fires were confined to less than \$500 loss; while as a matter of fact, out of about 12,000 fires on which detailed reports are available 62.6 per cent. were as insignificant, due to the prompt action of the sprinkler, that no claim whatever for damage was made.

The Bulletin, which is full of pithy items, partially culled from the reports above mentioned, is published by the General Fire Extinguisher Company, Providence, R. I. It will well repay careful reading by anyone whose interests are at any time liable to be threatened with destruction by fires, and will be sent regularly to anyone who desires it.

His Trouble.

"Once in a while," said Uncle Eben, "a man compliments himself on habbin' patience when he's simply too lazy to make a kick."—Ex.

Cotton Manufacturing in Spain.

(Continued from Page 3)

the employees in American cotton mills.

Organization among the cotton mill employees finds its highest expression in the co-operative societies, which are numerous. Through them the laborers obtain at a lower price, and sometimes of a better quality, food products and other necessities. These societies, some of which are open to the public, make small annual profits, which are either distributed among the members or applied to some useful undertaking, such as the maintenance of a school or a church.

The dwellings in which the operatives live are old and unsanitary and the conditions as regards hygiene and health are not very good. The houses are built of plastered brick or stone, and consist of two, three or four rooms. The rents are very low, ranging from 4 to 10 pesetas (\$0.72 to \$1.70) per month. The chief articles of food consumed by the laboring class are fish and vegetables (beans, lentils, potatoes, lettuce and artichokes). Meat, other than fish, is seldom used by the workers.

Organization of Manufacturers.

The Spanish Cotton Manufacturers' Association was formed a number of years ago and includes practically all the mills in the country. It is allied with the International Association of Master Spinners and Cotton Manufacturers' Associations, which held its annual

congress in Barcelona in May, 1911. The organization is active and alive to the interests of the industry, and through its co-operation is secured in all matters per-

Eleven hours constitute a working-day according to law, but several of the mills that I visited were running 12 hours. Work usually begins at 5.30 a. m. and ends at 6.30 p. m., with a half hour stop at 8 a. m. for breakfast, and an hour and a half at noon for lunch. The law provides that children under 10 cannot be employed, and those from 10 to 14 years old may work only 6 hours per day, but the regulation is not strictly observed. The condition of the working class in Spain has greatly improved in recent years.

Several years ago the mills suffered from numerous strikes among the employees, owing to a policy of retrenchment in both hours and wages due to the dull state of business. In recent times, however, there has been no trouble between manufacturers and laborers.

taining to improvements in manufacturing and to the extension of trade in cotton fabrics.

The manufacturers are also closely allied with the Fomento de Trabajo Nacional in Barcelona, which has already been mentioned. This is the most important economic association in Spain, and it embraces practically all the important industries in Catalonia. There are four sections devoted, respectively, to agriculture, indus-

try, commerce, and science and fine arts. The association takes an active part in all questions pertaining to Spain's progress along agricultural, industrial and commercial lines, and fosters and assists in organization in all lines of trade. It is a source of information and through meetings, lectures and publications participates in all efforts to advance the country's interests and develop its resources; it is particularly active in tariff matters.

Profits in the Industry.

As the cotton mills in Spain are not incorporated, but are organized on a private basis, no accurate returns of profits are made. On an interview a very prominent manufacturer stated that the average profit of all the mills in Spain is about 10 per cent., out of which, however, the salary of the proprietor is paid. The manager of a large credit agency informed me that the financial standing of the cotton mills is excellent and the credit rating of the majority of them is high.

Yarns are usually sold through brokers, who charge 1 per cent. Prices, as already stated, are usually fixed by the yarn bourse. In case of disagreement between buyer and seller the points in dispute are settled by arbitrators chosen by the parties interested, and, when necessary, all documents and books pertaining to the case must be submitted for examination.

Sales of cloth are effected directly by the mills and through

brokers, who charge one-half of 1 per cent. commission. All the more important mills maintain offices and large warehouses in Barcelona from which sales and deliveries are made. The manufacturers of course find their best market in Spain itself, which purchases about 80 per cent. of the annual production of the mills, valued at \$80,640,000.

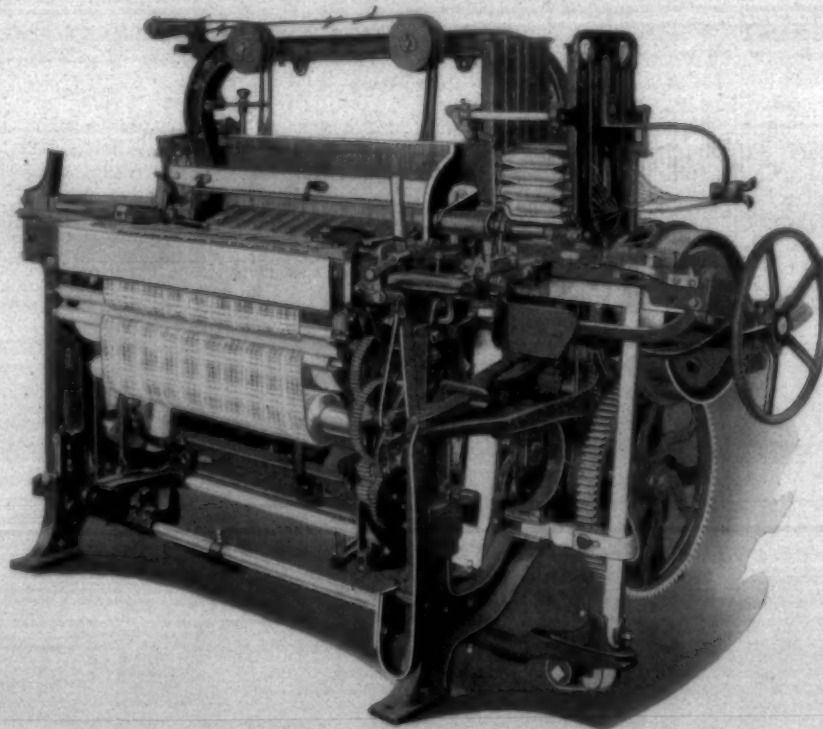
Goell Mill.

An unusual feature of this mill is that the main building is five stories high, a type of construction rarely found in Spain. The lappers and carding machinery are located on the first and second floors, the weaving on the third, and the spinning on the fourth and fifth. The mill contains 8,400 ring spindles, 16,000 mule spindles, and 600 looms. The machinery is largely from Platt Bros., England, with some of the Howard & Bullough make. One thousand operatives are employed, and the product comprises plush, cotton velvets, and corduroys. The goods manufactured by this mill have an excellent reputation not only at home but also abroad, first prizes having been awarded to the mill at the expositions in Philadelphia, Chicago and Paris.

The goods are woven in the gray and afterwards dyed in the piece in a great variety of colors. The ground weave of the fabric is the regulation Genoa (2 by 2 twill) back, and the cutting of the filling pile is accomplished by a secret process, which is very jealously guarded. Double-plush fabrics are also man-

(Continued on Page 18)

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS



AUTOMATIC GINGHAM LOOM

One of our latest productions for weaving goods of two or more colors in the filling. Like every loom we build, it has the advantage of a successful mill test.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Representative, ALEXANDER & GARSED, Charlotte, N. C.

Thread Breaking Device

This invention by Ferdinand Q. Hartman, of Danville, Penn., relates to a thread breaking device for spinning machines and more particularly to a thread breaking device which may be applied to spinners for independently spinning a plurality of threads and winding the threads so spun on a single bobbin from which the threads are subsequently to be twisted into one strand on a twisting machine. It is very essential in spinning a plurality of threads at the same time and winding them together on a bobbin, that a single thread or a less number than the whole number of threads as this would produce a serious defect when the threads so spun are finally twisted into a strand.

The present invention is directed to a thread breaking device which may be interposed between the spindles and the take-up bobbin in which the spun threads are wound and which shall be under the control of each of the thread guide levers to perform its function of breaking a companion thread when a thread is unintentionally broken, so that the several threads may be united before any one or more of the threads has been allowed to be wound without its or their companion.

A practical embodiment of this invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section through a spinning machine, showing in end elevation so much of the machine as will suffice to disclose a practical application of the invention, and Fig. 2 is a view of the same in front elevation.

The main frame of the machine at one end is denoted by 1, the take-up spool or bobbin by 2, the traverse guide for assembling the threads and laying them on the take-up spool or bobbin 2, by 3, the wheel for driving the take-up spool or bobbin 2, by 4, and a pair of spindles for spinning two independent threads, by 5 and 6.

The bobbins carrying the threads on the spindles 5 and 6, are denoted by 7 and 8, the threads which lead

from the respective bobbins 7 and 8 to the take-up spool or bobbin 2, are denoted respectively by 9 and 10.

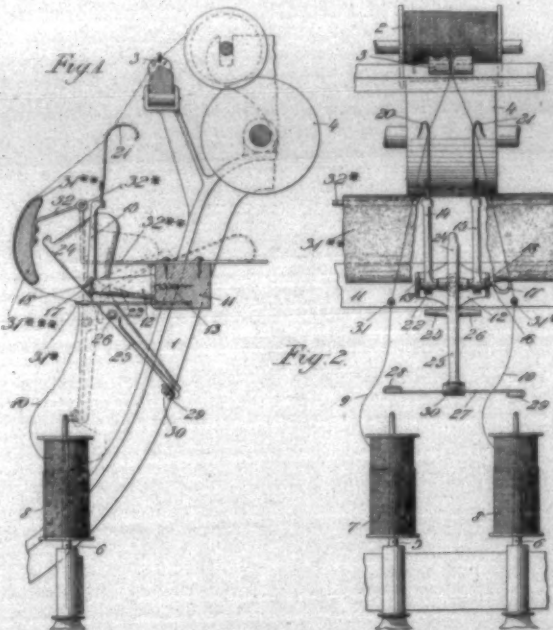
For supporting the thread mechanisms in position on the spinner, one for each group of threads to be combined on a single take-up spool or bobbin, a horizontal rail 11 is attached to the end frames 1 of the spinning machine and to the front of this rail 11, the brackets 12 for supporting the thread breaking devices are secured. These brackets 12 are preferably of J-shape and secured to the rail 11 by means of

through which the threads 9 and 10 pass before they reach the traverse guide 3. The thread guide levers 14, 15, are provided with inwardly projecting toes or feet 22, which, when the lever is permitted to fall inwardly into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 by the breaking of a thread, hit a weighted arm or lever balanced in unstable equilibrium on center and knock it off center, permitting it to swing into position to effect a breaking of the companion thread.

More specifically the thread break-

cross-head 27 fixed to its lower end and terminating in hook eyes 28, 29. The cross-head 27 may conveniently consist of a piece of wire bent at its ends to form the eyes 28, 29, and may be made fast to the end of the arm 23 by means of a clamp screw 30. The threads 9, 10, as they pass upwardly from the bobbins on the spindles 5 and 6, are guided by pig-tails 31, 31' and thence extend into contact with a plush tension surface 31'' on a bar 31''' supported by rams 32 attached to a rod 32'' held by brackets 32'', one of which only is shown in Fig. 2, attached to the frame 1, it being understood that there is a bracket sim-

In operation, the whirl of the spindles 5 and 6 independently twisting the threads 9 and 10, will not throw the threads into engagement with the cross-head 27 as long as the latter maintains its normal position shown in full lines in Fig. 1 but when for any cause a thread breaks, its drop lever 14 or 15, will fall into the position shown in dotted lines Fig. 1, until it rests on the rail 11, and in so falling its toe or foot will engage the laterally extending lug 25 or 26 on the arm 23, throwing the thread breaker off center, tilting the weight 24 over inwardly as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, while the lower end of the arm 23 swings outwardly into the position shown in dotted lines and is there held by the weight, with the cross-head near the tops of the bobbins 7 and 8 on the spindles 5 and 6. This will place the cross-head 27 in position where the whirl of the spindle carrying the thread not broken will throw the thread into one of the hook eyes at the ends of the cross-head 27, forming a loop which will promptly break the thread which is not already broken. This will enable the operator to join the broken ends of each member of the group of threads being wound on the take-up spool or bobbin 2, so that there may be at no time any distance of single thread wound on the said take-up spool or bobbin 2 and the indicating and registering mechanism. The shaft 2 is defect which would otherwise take place in the finally twisted strand is thereby avoided.



a screw 13 passing through the base of the bracket into the rail 11. Between the forwardly projecting arms of the bracket 12, thread guide levers 14, 15, are pivoted, one for each spindle, by means of a pintle 16 which conveniently is formed of wire bent into shape to form a head 17 and the opposite end of the pintle is conveniently screw-threaded so that the pintle may pass freely through a hole in one arm of the bracket 12, for instance the arm 18, and screw into a threaded hole in the arm 19 of the bracket. The thread guide levers 14, 15, are drop levers and carry hook eyes 20, 21,

er comprises an arm 23 pivoted on the spindle 16, and overbalanced by a weight 24. The arm 23 when the breaker is in its normal position for permitting the threads to pass to the take-up spool or bobbin 2 without interference, projects downwardly and inwardly as shown in full lines Fig. 1, and is balanced on center on the spindle 16 with the weight 24 extending upwardly and outwardly from the spindle. The arm 23 has lugs 25, 26, projecting laterally therefrom into the path of the toes or feet 22, of the drop levers 14, 15, carrying the thread guides 20, 21, and the said thread breaker is further provided with a

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Question and Answers.

We hope that our readers will take an active interest in the Discussion Page and feel at liberty at all times to ask questions or send in answers to those that are asked.

We believe that this page can be made very instructive if the practical men answer the questions and explain the problems that are asked by the younger men.

Answer to M. H. J.

Editor: In answer to inquiry for roll settings will give him the following, which I think will give him good results

Slubbers, 1 1-4, 1 1-2.
Intermediates, 1 3-16, 1 1-2.
Fly Frames, 1 3-16, 1 7-8.

Yours truly,

R. L. H.

C. O. B. In Action.

The editor of this Journal recently had an opportunity to see a C. O. B. machine in operation at the Slater Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

This machine, which is manufactured by the Empire Duplex Gin Co., of New York, was purchased by the Slater Mfg. Co. some time ago and they are so well pleased that they have placed an order for an additional machine.

At the Slater Mfg. Co. the cotton is fed into a small automatic feeder and passes from that through a fan to the C. O. B. machine and then to a condenser which drops it into the hopper of a Potter & Johnston lapper.

The air current after delivering the cotton to the condenser is conveyed through a 12-inch trunk back to the fan, and it is thus kept circulating, a considerable less amount of power is consumed by the fan.

It was interesting to watch the cotton from a hard compressed bale pass through the C. O. B. and in a few seconds drop into the hopper in a clean and exceedingly fluffy state.

Instead of having lumps of cotton fed to it, the lapper receives material of uniform softness which has had all of the sand and a large part of the dirt and leaf removed.

The action of the C. O. B. machine is due to loose pins against which the cotton is whipped by the air current.

The angle of these pins can be changed by a lever and it has been found that different cottons, although of the same length of staple, require different angles of the pin, due to the difference in the body and covering of the fiber.

We are always interested in anything that improves the opening and mixing of cotton and we know that the C. O. B. is certainly doing fine work at the Slater Mfg. Co.

Concerning Drawing.

Editor:

I am not getting the best results from my drawing as it seems to be cloudy and lumpy, and want to ask some questions about it.

I am using Howard and Bullough drawing, old style gearing of the coarse pitch type, style 1900, and have some frames made in 1895-'98. Am using common rolls and using 7-8-inch cotton. I am drafting 5.50.

My rolls are set as follows: 1st and 2nd, 1 3-9; 2nd and 3rd 1 1-2; 3rd and 4th, 1 5-8. Gears are as follows: Gear on front roll driving crown gear 22 teeth, crown gear 98 teeth, back roll gear 98 teeth, draft 70 teeth off end front roll gear 20 teeth, driving large double intermediate gear 40 teeth; small intermediate gear 24 teeth, driving second roll gear 36 teeth. Off end back roll gear 24 teeth, driving double intermediate gear 36 teeth, large intermediate gear 40 teeth, driving 3rd roll gear 24 teeth.

I would like for some carder who is using the same drawing and getting good results to tell me on this page where my trouble is. Would like to hear from several of the boys who are using the same drawing and same cotton, 7-8-inch.

Strict Middling.

Questions And Answers.

The following are some of the questions asked in a recent Cotton Spinning Examination in the City and Guilds of London (Eng.) Institute and the answers to same:

Question.—Describe the construction of a set of card flats, and show how the flats are carried. 25 marks.

Answer.—There may be possibly 104 or 100 flats on a revolving flat card for all ordinary and medium counts of cotton yarn. These flats are all connected together by means of strong sprocket chains—some what similar to bicycle chains—there being one chain on each side of the card. Each metal flat is constructed to permit three or four important actions or connections. In the first place the wire clothing is clamped or stitched to the iron flat; the back portion of the metal is tooth-shaped, so that each flat back fits into the teeth of the sprocket wheels which force the flats round. Each end of the flat is drilled and tapped to permit a set-screw which secures the flat to the chain. Besides the sprocket wheels used for drawing the flats round, the flats when turned out of action pass round guide blocks or pulleys, which give the requisite support and direction. About 40 to 44 of the set of flats may be working at one time, i. e., may have their wire working opposite the wire of the cylinder, and the working ends or bearings of these flats are then supported upon and are drawn over the flexible bends.

Question—Show the positions occupied by the front and back plates of a revolving flat card, and state for what purposes they are used.

Answer.—The plates referred to are used to encase the main cylinder just below the points at which the flats extend. The back plate extends from the taker-in cover up to the point where the flats begin to operate over against the wire of the cylinder. This plate holds the fibre to the cylinder, preventing any escape of same at this point; it also prevents any accidents due to exposure of the quickly revolving wire and does not allow dirt to enter. The same objects are served by the front plates, the upper one of which extends from the edge of the stripping plate up to the wire of the flats, while the stripping plate reaches down to the cover of the doffer. The stripping plate is hinged to permit ready lowering or opening for the purposes of stripping and grinding. Owing to accidents due to stripping plates being left down it is now the law to lock these doors, so that they can only be opened, or remain open when the cylinder is stopped. By moving the upper edge of the top plate a little further from the cylinder, it is even possible to obtain a greater thickness of flat strips.

The Rev. Allen Fort, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle in Chattanooga, asked J. B. Capeheart, a railroad conductor, to take up the collection one day. It was Mr. Capeheart's first experience as a taker of collection in church.

He started down the center aisle. There were several children in the first pew and each put in a penny. The people in the next pew also contributed something each. A big, glum fellow sat alone in the third pew. Capeheart passed him the plate. The man shook his head and stuck his hands deep in his pocket.

Capeheart stopped, put up his hand as if to jerk the bell-cord and said: "Well, you'll have to get off."

—Saturday Evening Post.

If prompt dismissal was not the fate of the young man who figures in this incident from Harper's Magazine, a keen sense of humor in his employer was probably the reason the lad escaped.

Two young employees of a florist in Philadelphia who are supposed to be variously employed in the rear of the establishment while the "boss" looks after things in the front, were recently startled by the appearance of their employer while they were engrossed in a game of checkers.

The proprietor was justly indignant.

"How it is," he demanded, "that I hardly ever find you fellows at work when I come out here?"

"Well, sir, I'll tell you," volunteered one of the youths. "It's on account of those rubber heels

Superintendents and Overseers

Morehead Cotton Mill,

Spray, N. C.

J. F. Lewis.....Superintendent
R. H. Simpson.....Carder and Spinner

Spray Cotton Mill,

Spray, N. C.

D. M. Lasher.....Superintendent
W. T. Royster.....Carder
D. E. Campbell.....Spinner
S. M. Fugria.....Master Mechanic

Leakesville Cotton Mill,

Spray, N. C.

J. F. Lewis.....Superintendent
Reynolds McBende Carder & Spinner
W. M. Preddy.....Weaver
P. S. Gilley.....Cloth Room
Geo. Via.....Dyer
W. T. Killey.....Master Mechanic
W. D. Sherwood.....Beaming

Revolution Cotton Mill,

Greensboro, N. C.

Geo. P. Stone.....Superintendent
R. A. Hughes.....Spinner
N. F. Stone.....Weaver
G. S. Thompson.....Cloth Room
L. J. Blackwood.....Finisher
W. J. Lake.....Master Mechanic
R. Akerstron.....Dyer

Martinsville Cotton Mills,

Martinsville, Va.

C. G. Nulles.....Superintendent
J. E. Finlayson.....Carder
L. A. Stafford.....Spinner
O. J. Ludwick.....Weaver
M. A. Godfrey.....Cloth Room
J. H. Clift.....Master Mechanic

Rhode Island Cotton Mill,

Spray, N. C.

Luther Knowles.....Superintendent
W. C. Spencer.....Carder
B. W. Koontz.....Spinner
F. D. Dehart.....Weaver
J. J. Roddy.....Electrician
W. J. Donaho.....Master Mechanic

German-American Company,

Draper, N. C.

W. L. Truesdale.....Superintendent
David Lindsay.....Asst. Supt.
W. E. Poag.....Carder and Spinner
John Rushton.....Carder
J. W. Neese.....Weaver
C. H. Horn.....Mule Spinning
W. G. Ellis.....Master Mechanic
Geo. Dearman.....Winding

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All kinds of Sulphur Direct and Basic Colors for Cotton.

Zinc Dust, Bi-Sulphite of Soda, Sodium

Sulfide, Caustic Soda.

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Sulphur Colors on Cotton

THE introduction and commercial development of the so-called sulphur colors marked an epoch in the dyeing of cotton that was far-reaching beyond the wildest expectations of the distinguished chemists who discovered the extremely simple chemical reaction that gave to the industry its greatest impetus. Little did Croissant and Bretoniere in 1873 dream that by the fusion of organic bodies with sulphide of sodium they would inaugurate a line of chemical work that is still being vigorously prosecuted, and which in the intervening years would bring forth a range of colors for cotton that is of the utmost utility for almost every class of fabrics that cotton is used for.

It would be out of place in the present article to review the important stages in the development of this important group of dyes, but reference to the patent literature will convince any one that the chemists have not been idle and that every idea has been turned to its fullest use. The purpose of the present article is to direct attention to the latest and most approved methods of applying the sulphur colors to cotton and, if possible, point the way to more economical and effective methods of dyeing.

In the first place, we will consider only cotton dyehouses without any reference to mills or location, and will take up the various operations in regular order as applied to raw cotton, skein yarn, warps and piece goods. The equipment of a dyehouse for any particular line of work is a matter of some concern, and its planning should always be considered seriously and deliberately for the reason that it is rather more costly to rectify mistakes after the machinery is installed than to attend to all details before, and when supplementary costs are involved, the changes are seldom made.

In laying out a dyehouse for raw cotton to be dyed with sulphur colors (my preference is for dyeing machines of the pack system, of which there are a number of makes now on the market. The advantage of such dyeing apparatus is that they handle a maximum of raw stock with a minimum of dye liquor, and that when the dyehouse is in full swing and every man "on the job," there are no delays and the shades come out regular. A well laid out dyehouse means that the forwarding of the cotton is regular and in one direction, and that every convenience looking to facilitating operations is at hand. It means that the floors are good and sound, that proper drains are located and connected, that the water and steam supply is ample, and that the dyehouse is well ventilated and lighted. It is above all the greatest mistake to curtail light and ventilation in such places. In large dyehouses, proper runways and trucks should be provided for prompt handling of the dyed material, and the dryers should be of sufficient size to dry

effectively the maximum amount of dyed cotton delivered to the dry room. It is a great mistake in ordering drying machines to purchase such whose rated capacity is just sufficient to take care of the wet material with no drying capacity to spare.

For dyeing standard shades, whether blacks, dark blues, tans, reds or mode shades, the dyer when once he has his formula established on the basis of so many ounces of color per gallon of water, has but little to do, as he is almost certain that his shade will come up right.

In dyeing raw cotton in pack machines, the most important point to take care of is to pack the cotton tight and evenly, as this will ensure an even flow of hot dye liquor through the entire mass, thereby ensuring level shades. If the packing is not good, uneven dyeings will always result.

Efficiency of machine dyeing with the sulphur colors always results in fuller shades for the same percentage of color, due to a smaller volume of liquor being used, the other result being a more complete exhaustion of the dye liquor, which in a number of instances may be run off directly after dyeing, although if blacks or other heavy shades are being dyed, it is economical to pump the spent dye liquor immediately to the storage tank, and fortify it with further quantities of dyestuff, sodium sulphide and salt. The sulphur dyestuffs, particularly blacks, come on the market in very high degrees of concentration, which make it all the more important that the dyer should weigh with care the quantities that are required for dyeing, or to make use of stock solutions which are much more convenient. In many well organized dyehouses using sulphur colors, iron tanks are so placed that it is both convenient to add the dyestuff and other chemicals, and also to draw off the liquor as wanted. A return pipe from the pump of the dyeing machine leads to the dye storage tank. These are mere details, but they greatly facilitate the work and tend to a larger output.

The machines and pipes should be completely of iron, no copper, brone or brass can perform any part on account of the reaction between copper and the dyestuff. The machines should also be equipped with a positive acting suction pump as it is found best in practice to cause the liquors to be removed by suction than by pressure on account of the oxidizing influence of air under compression.

No special preparation of raw cotton is necessary for dyeing, but after the cotton has been packed in the machine, water can be allowed to circulate for some minutes in order that the entire mass may become thoroughly saturated before the dye liquor is forced through. The preliminary wetting may be done with water containing either soda ash or some soluble oil. Having charged the machine with cotton, the contents being wet or dry,

the dye liquor is allowed to flow in on the top or through a side inlet, when the pump is started, the inflow of liquor continuing until the surface of the bath is above the top level of the cotton, and circulating freely. The temperature of the circulating dye liquor should be kept at 200 degrees to 210 degrees F., and for one hour.

The regulation of the dye bath for raw cotton is not difficult, but it does require care to get it started right. Take the case of the blacks of the immedial series of sulphur colors, 1 pound of color requires for its solution from 3- to 1 pound of sodium sulphide crystals, while the concentrated types of the same series require from 1 to 1 1/4 pounds. The amount of common salt necessary for the effective dyeing of blacks may be such as to give a density of 8 degrees to 12 degrees Tw., but it is very common practice, however, to run the density up to 18 degrees Tw.

After dyeing, the spent liquor is removed, and the machine filled with water, the pump circulating it for several minutes when it is removed and some of it used to bring up the original volume of dye liquor, thus saving some color. Several changes of water are necessary, after which the cotton is removed, whizzed and dried. The subsequent treatment of the black dyed cotton is a matter of importance, depending upon the use to which it is to be put, but as a general rule, the cotton is either given a light soaping or is rinsed finally with water containing from 3-8 to 3-4 ounce of sodium acetate per gallon.

Dyeing continued for ten minutes boiling, steam, then shut off, and dyeing continuing for 3-4 hour, finally washed and dried. Every 15 minutes the flow of liquor is reversed.

The dye liquor is at once pumped through the dry cotton and boiling continued for 1-4 hour, after which it is circulated for 3-4 hour without further steam. The liquor is then pumped off, water run in along with 4 1-2 lbs. of sodium sulphide, and circulation continued for 10 minutes and then run off. The cotton is rinsed for 10 minutes at 120 degrees F., and afterwards a constant flow allowed to run for 20 minutes. This gave a bleach that possessed superior fastness to washing and milling. This treatment is necessary for fast sulphur colors, especially blacks.

Dyeing of warps in the pack machine with sulphur colors is not desirable, but in this case it is a necessity, but it completely demonstrates the feasibility of the scheme. The proper way for warp dyeing is on the beam, and this will be described later. Blues, browns and mode shades are dyed on raw cotton with the same facility as blacks, but the important point to keep in mind is to bring up the proper shade by a sufficient amount of color aided by common salt, and where it is desired to impart particular fastness, to subject the dyed cotton to an after-treatment with either sulphate of copper or bichrome or both. The use of chrome is more common as it fixes

the color completely and with but slight if any alteration of shade; as a rule 3 per cent. of chrome and 3 per cent. of acetic acid give very good results.

Sodium sulphide, the most important chemical used in dyeing with the sulphur colors comes either in drums filled solid with the fused substance, or else in crystals. It is of dark brownish-olive color, and contains various impurities, and it should be allowed to settle before being used. While it is cheap, it is desirable that it should be used as pure as possible. Any sediment present is liable to impair the clearness of the dyeing, besides having a marked influence on the spinning qualities of the raw cotton dyed with it. The writer prefers to use common salt instead of Glauber's salt in dyeing with the sulphur colors. Pound for pound it seems to have the tendency of forcing more color on the cotton. With commercial Glauber's salt there is always a possibility of slight traces of free acids present which is not desirable. — Textile World Record.

Long Looks.

A bon mot of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth's circulated in Newport last month.

Mrs. Longworth was conversing at a luncheon with a rather stout matron. The matron condemned the bathing dresses worn by young women at such places as Ostend and Lierre—those shockingly tight, skirtless suits such as men would hardly dare to wear at home.

"No, I don't like them," said the stout matron, decisively. "They are immodest. Besides, they make people look shorter."

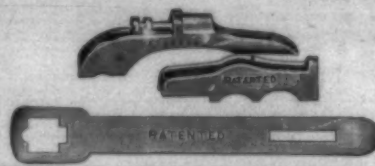
"On the contrary," said Mrs. Longworth, "I think they make people look longer."

He Carried A Gun.

"He's sitting in prison, and sorrow row is his'n, he's wishing he never had carried a gun; he thought it was clever to pack one forever, and aim it at people in the spirit of fun. And it, one fine morning, went off without warning, and plugged a bystander, who turned up his toes; and now he is wallin' the wearisome jail in, and no one has pity for him in his woes. The bone-yards are crowded with gentlemen shrouded, and sleeping in boxes, the victims of fools; of pin-headed varmints who loaded their garments with all kinds of deadly and murderous tools. And widows are sighing and orphans are crying all over this country because of the blokes, who always are planning, to spring a big cannon and brandish it gaily till somebody croaks. Oh, let the law step on a fool with a weapon, and bury him deeply, and load him with chains. No lunatic's greater; it seems the Creator in building forgot to equip him with brains."—Exchange.

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BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

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THE BEST LUG STRAP

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OVER 400 MILLS ARE USING

IVEY'S WOODEN LUG STRAP

We make the
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Leather Covered Binders

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HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA

We carry a full line of General Supplies and make
specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness,
Belting. Weaving Reeds

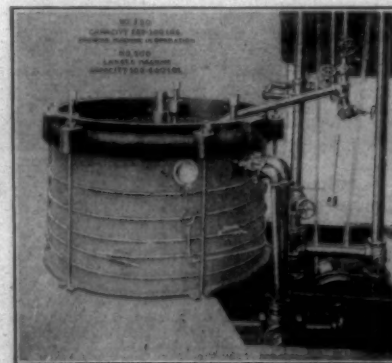
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Dyeing and Bleaching

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Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
Saves Water



Saves
Fibre



Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. It is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORINE OR ACID. 3 1/2 hours to batch. Is not pouched and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.

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Milwaukee, Wis.

R. D. BORTH, Agent
118 Ocean Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK
Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.
Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance.....	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies .....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, January 25

Directory Delayed.

Although data was compiled and all type set for Clark's Directory of Southern Mills on January 1st, we were not able to mail any of them until this week.

The delay has been caused entirely by the house that had the contract for printing them, and we are not to blame.

We believe in being prompt in such matter and are very much disappointed at the delay.

Early Mill News.

When our editor recently called at the shop of a New England cotton mill machinery manufacturer, the manager said:

"I want to tell you that we use the Southern Textile Bulletin exclusively for obtaining our Southern mill news, because we find that your mill items are reliable and usually one or two weeks in advance of the others. If it were not for the Northern items we would cut out our other systems of obtaining mill news."

We were much gratified at this statement, as we are sparing neither trouble nor expense in obtaining reliable mill news.

Our Employment Bureau.

An Employment Bureau is a necessary and very important feature of a Southern textile journal.

It is not, as is generally supposed, a source of much direct profit, but it does create friends for the journal and keep it in closer touch with the mill people.

To be able to assist a young man who is ambitious to climb the ladder of success and to aid those who have had the misfortune to lose their positions is a worthy feature which is appreciated and brings support.

The cost of joining our employment bureau and running an advertisement for three months is only \$1.00 and aside from the value of the space taken by the advertisement we spend an average of \$1.00 for postage for every member of our employment bureau. In spite of this we sometimes find men who get sore because they do not obtain a position.

We believe that we place more men in Southern mills than all other employment bureaus combined, but we do not guarantee any man a position, simply because he joins

our employment bureau. We do the best we can for them and nobody except someone connected with our office realizes what a large portion of our time is required by that department.

There is also a vast responsibility connected with such work and we are required to have accurate knowledge relative to character, habits and ability of almost every man in the industry for inquiries come in almost daily, asking confidential information about this overseer or that superintendent.

Because the mills know that we have the information it is becoming a habit with many of them to inquire of us before employing a man.

We also receive many requests to recommend men for various positions but many of these requests are strictly confidential as the man who then occupies the position does not know that he is to be removed. In such cases the names of those on our employment bureau are sent but the members of the bureau do not know it.

Only last week a man wrote us that he has secured a very good position and yet he did not know that we had secured the position for him.

There are always a much larger number of men wanting positions than the number of positions open and almost every day we receive personal visits from men who want assistance.

Recently an overseer came to our office and stated that he was then employed but wanted a better paying job and asked us to help him.

He was neither a subscriber nor a member of our employment bureau and we can not understand why he thought we should help him.

If we have any jobs or favors to give out they are due to those who have shown themselves our friends and under no circumstances will we help a man who is not a subscriber. The only exception to this is the case of a man who is a member of the employment bureau, but not a subscriber and then he does not stand as much chance as a member of the employment bureau who is a subscriber.

We help our friends and often go to considerable trouble to assist those who are in hard luck but we will not help a man who does not think enough of us to pay \$1.00 per year for our journal.

This statement is not made for the purpose of gaining any subscribers, as we are well satisfied with our rate of increase, but we do wish to make plain the policy of our employment bureau.

Cotton Mills as Trade Developers.

While Mooresville is geographically located in one of the best and most progressive farming sections of the South, and is surrounded with the finest back-country population to be found anywhere, the fact remains nevertheless that the cotton mills of our town are largely responsible for the vast amount of trade that is carried on here by the most progressive merchants of anywhere. The weekly pay rolls of the two mills aggregate somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,500, or near on to \$15,000 every thirty days. These wages are principally spent right here in our town, and if it were cut off there would be such a howl of calamity as has never been heard in these diggins before. Just think! One hundred and eighty thousand dollars annually paid to cotton mill labor in our good little city. Yet there are some who say the cotton mills don't help the town. —Mooresville Enterprise.

Mill Rewards Employees.

The Durham, N. C., Hosiery Mills last week announced to their employees the first results in dollars and cents that have come of the co-operative profit sharing plan that was inaugurated by this company last September. Under this plan awards and investments in preferred stock for the employees to the amount of \$1,172 have been made during the past four months.

When it was announced that the mills were to be run on a profit sharing plan, a number of prizes were offered for suggestions that would be for the interest of the workers. The following made suggestions that the mill owners were able to adopt and the prizes were awarded as follows:

Weymouth St. Sing, \$10.00; Miss Bertha Bowling, \$2.50; Miss Lottie Thompson, \$2.50; Miss Flora O'Neal, \$2.50; A. W. Oldham, \$20.00; W. M. Muse, \$20.00.

Mrs. Jennie Jones, who has been with the mill for many years, was awarded a prize of \$13.00 for long and faithful service. Mrs. Kittie Rogers has served even longer than the former and she was awarded a prize of \$25.00 for the faithful performance of her duties and long service.

In addition to these prizes there has been invested in the preferred stock of the company \$1,076.50, as a beginning fund for the benefit of old employees, in the shape of sick and death claims.

PERSONAL NEWS

P. E. Ewing has moved from Greenville to Seneca, S. C.

J. E. Hand has accepted position as overseer of carding with the Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

G. G. Allen has accepted position as overseer of dyeing at the Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.

G. A. Bell has resigned his position as overseer of weaving at the Pauline Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. L. Carter has resigned his position as superintendent of the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

P. P. Jones, from West Durham, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of carding at Commerce, Ga.

H. C. Croker, from Whitney, is now fixing looms at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

H. W. Croker has been promoted to second hand in Mill No. 2 weave room, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

W. A. Henderson, from Henderson, has accepted position as overseer of carding at Jonesville, S. C.

H. H. Brown has accepted position as overseer of the cloth room at the York Cotton Mill, Yorkville, S. C.

J. E. Kester, of Stony Point, N. C., is now second hand in the Chadwick Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

R. E. Walker has resigned as overseer of carding at the Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton, N. C.

B. F. Williams has resigned his position with the Tenille (Ga.) Yarn Mills, and is now located elsewhere.

M. J. H. O'Kelly, of Porterdale, Ga., has accepted position as master mechanic with the Bibb Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

C. L. Faulkner has resigned as superintendent of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga., to accept position with the Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

N. N. Halley has been promoted to overseer of cloth room at the Eureka Mill, Chester, S. C.

L. E. Turner has accepted position with the Pepperton Mills, Jackson, Ga.

Robt. Wilson, Jr., is now overseer of carding at the Manchester Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

O. W. Wall has accepted a position with the York Cotton Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

W. V. Jones has resigned his position as overseer of carding at the Manchester Mills, Macon, Ga.

T. M. Furlow, of Jackson, Ga., has accepted a position with the Pepperton Mills, of that place.

S. S. Hinson has resigned his position with the Fairmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and is now located at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

W. F. Hunt, of Easley, S. C., has accepted position as master mechanic with the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

J. T. Tidwell has resigned his position with the Lowe Mills, Huntsville, Ala., and is now located elsewhere.

H. G. Woods has resigned as electrician at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., and is now located at Yorkville, S. C.

J. F. Lovder has been promoted from card grinder to overseer of carding at the Efrd Mill No. 1, Albemarle, N. C.

Geo. Crawford, from Newnan, Ga., has accepted position as roller coverer with the Pepperton Mill, Jackson, Ga.

I. S. McManus has resigned as overseer of carding at the Efrd Mill No. 1, Albemarle, N. C., to accept position as overseer of spinning with the Efrd Mill No. 2 of the same place.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

Eugene Cross, formerly of Mississippi, has accepted position as superintendent of the Taylorsville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. A. Hilton, from Reidsville, N. C., is now running warp-drawing machine at the Hannah-Pickett Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

W. H. Park, from the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. O. Spake, who recently accepted position as overseer of weaving with the Williamston (S. C.) Mills, has resigned.

A. K. Cox has resigned as loom fixer with the Greer (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and accepted similar position with the Victor Mill, of the same place.

A. T. Echols has resigned as loom fixer at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., and is now head loom fixer at the Oconee Mill, Westminster, S. C.

J. J. Hyder, who recently resigned as overseer of weaving at the Scottdale (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has accepted similar position with the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. L. Grant has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co., to accept similar position at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

— — — Curry has resigned as head loom fixer at the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C., to accept position as second hand in weaving at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

G. L. Baker has resigned as second hand in the weave room at the Saxon Mill, No. 2, Spartanburg, S. C., to accept position with the Richland Mill, Columbia, S. C.

Kenneth Grant has resigned his position as bookkeeper for the Al-tamahaw Mills, Elon College, N. C., and accepted position with the Texas Oil Co.

David S. Thomas, who has completed overhauling the spinning at the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C., is now doing similar work at the Union Mills, of the same place.

G. E. Putman has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Abbeville (S. C.) Cotton Mills, and has taken up farming on account of ill health.

Hamp Godfrey has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Grendel Mills of Greenwood, S. C., to accept similar position with the Abbeville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. C. Cole has resigned his position as overseer of twisting, spooling and warping with the Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, and accepted similar position with the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

D. W. Knight, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has accepted position as overseer of winding and spooling at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Gwaltney has resigned his position as overseer of carding and combing with the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, and accepted position as overseer of carding with the Chesnee (S. C.) Mills.

Jim Knight has resigned his position with the Dixie Spindle and Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C., and will be overseer of carding and spinning at the Pickett Mill, High Point, N. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16



CAPACITY 1000 POUNDS LINT PER HOUR.

"SLOW DOWN YOUR BEATERS"

"EVEN RUNNING OF NUMBERS!"

THE C. O. B. IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BOTH

"I think I can safely eliminate one process of beating and reduce the speed of the other three beaters 20 per cent. and get less waste, sending the cotton into the mill in much better shape than by the old system.

My Boss Spinner said: "Mr. Wallace, I am utterly surprised at the regularity of numbers and cannot account for it."

Mr. Wallace gives all credit to the work of the C. O. B. for *this success in his mill*, because it cleans, opens and fluffs his cotton in a proper manner."

Extracts from Mr. T. B. Wallace's remarks in favor of the C. O. B. machine at the Southern Textile Association Meeting at Greenville, S. C., July, 1911.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 Willam St., New York

Southern Representative J. S. COTHRAN, Charlotte, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

High Point, N. C.—W. H. Ragan is considering plans for the erection of a 5,000 spindle mill at this place to manufacture coarse yarns.

LaFayette, Ga.—The Union Cotton Mills now has a large force of hands, the population of the town being 587; these of school age 168.

McColl, S. C.—The annual meeting of the directors of the Marlboro Cotton Mill was held recently. The mills are in good condition. A dividend of 2 per cent. was declared.

High Shoals, N. C.—For the first time in twelve years the South Fork river at High Shoals was frozen over from bank to bank last Tuesday morning and as a consequence the High Shoals Mill was idle.

Jonesboro, N. C.—The Leeco Mfg. Co., which was recently sold by receivers, has been purchased by J. A. Martin, of Hickory, N. C., who will put same in operation at an early date.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Glen Lowry Mfg. Co. will at an early date receive the first shipment of 700 Ideal Automatic looms which they purchased from the Stafford Co., of Readsfield, Mass.

Statesville, N. C.—The directors of the Bradford Knitting Mill held their annual meeting and elected W. F. Hall as president, C. S. Tomlin, vice-president, and R. E. Clapp, secretary and treasurer.

West Hickory, N. C.—Several car loads of new machinery arrived at the Ivey Mill during the past week. John Clay, assistant machinist, has been working a number of hands unloading the machinery and placing it in the new part of the mill.

Liberty, S. C.—The Maplecroft Mills will increase their equipment about forty per cent. Orders for the machinery have been placed with Edwin Howard, Southern representative of the Mason Machine Works.

McAdenville, N. C.—At McAdenville last week the mill race was frozen and as a consequence the mills at that place were unable to operate. The river at that point was not frozen from bank to bank, but the ice extends out for a very considerable distance from each side.

Atlanta, Ga.—To secure a recent bond issue the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill Company has filed one of the largest mortgages ever placed in the Fulton courts. The mortgage is for \$1,000,000. The bond issue which the mortgage secures is to be for improvements at the local plant, details of which have already been published.

Uniontown, Ala.—Articles of incorporation have been issued for the Canebrake Cotton Mills, of this place. The capital stock is given at \$80,000, the incorporators being W. H. Taylor, G. B. Johnston and associates. Details as to the plans and construction of the mill have as yet not been announced.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—C. R. Merritt, of this place, is understood to be interested in a plan for the establishment of plant to produce woolen blankets. He has not determined details, as he has not completed investigations as to the cost of the necessary machinery.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Eureka Manufacturing Company sustained a loss of about \$1,500 on last Saturday by fire and water. It is thought that the fire originated in one of the breaker cards, and rapidly spread to the other machines. Besides stripping these machines of stock six bales of loose cotton were destroyed.

Draper, N. C.—The German American Mill at this place is now being operated by the Thread Mills Co., which bought the property for \$513,000. This big plant has 2,040 twister spindles, 5,280 woolen spindles, 22,000 ring spindles, 220 broad looms, etc., for manufacturing blankets and knitting yarns. It is a \$1,000,000 enterprise.

Hagerstown, Md.—The Royal Woolen Mills Co., of this place, has been chartered with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture woolen goods. The incorporators are: G. C. Cecil and W. E. Conner, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; H. A. McKinnie, of Greencastle, Pa.; K. C. and John B. Sheets, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Terra Alta, W. Va.—It is reported here that the Terra Alta Woolen Mills whose plant was destroyed by fire last year with a loss of about \$75,000, are planning to rebuild. Details have not been given out concerning the rebuilding of the plant, but it is understood that the construction will start in about three months.

Asheville, N. C.—The Asheville Cotton Mills have elected new officers and will soon be operating their machinery which has been idle for some time. This company was referred to recently as to expend \$50,000 for various improvements and then resume operation. It has 10,400 ring spindles, 450 looms, dyeing and finishing equipment, etc., heretofore driven by steam power, but to be driven by electric power when the electrical installation is completed. Fred W. Cone, of Baltimore, is the new president; Wm. E. Hardin, of Greensboro, vice-president, and M. D. Long, of Asheville, treasurer.

Rockingham, N. C.—The additional machinery recently referred to as being ordered by the Hannh-Pickett Mills, included four spinning frames, of 240 spindles each, making an addition of 960 spindles. The company thus increases to 16,000 spindles and 400 looms. The Mason Machine Co., of Taunton, Mass., furnished the new equipment.

Whitmire, S. C.—Major W. A. Foil has sent a number of teams and materials to this place, where he will begin work of excavation for a big cotton mill he contracted for several weeks ago. Messrs. T. C. Thompson & Bro. have the contract for the building and Major Foil for excavating work. The work will be under the direction of Mr. John Bell.

Post City, Texas.—H. W. Fairbanks, of Dallas, Tex., has ordered the machinery for the mill which C. W. Post, of Detroit, will build at this place. It is understood that the new proposed mill will have 10,000 spindles, and 200 looms, and will spin, weave and bleach cotton into sheeting. The main structure will be 125x500 feet. Mr. Post is planning to invest about \$400,000.

Concord, N. C.—At the January meeting of the directors of the Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works, Arthur Odell, who has held a position in the office of the company for some time, was elected to the position of secretary. The other officers of the company were re-elected, as follows: D. B. Coltrane, president; W. C. Houston, vice-president, and W. R. Odell, treasurer.

Chesnee, S. C.—The Chesnee Cotton Mill, which was incorporated in September, is nearing completion and will be put in operation in about two months. The machinery and equipment began to arrive recently and is now being installed. This equipment includes Whitin spinning, carding, combing and drawing machinery, Kitson pickers, and Woonsocket speeders. This mill will manufacture fine white yarns.

Newton, N. C.—There is a rumor that another cotton mill will be built here this year, but no particulars are forthcoming. It seems that a few business men have had the enterprise in mind for several years. It is to be hoped that they will carry out their plans. Newton has three mills in full operation now, and the Ridgeview property has been placed in position for operation. The new mill would therefore make five cotton mills. The Newton Cotton Mill is meeting with surprising success in its manufacture of canton flannels, the product going to manufacturers who make gloves of the goods; and the demand is so great that the weaving department is being run nights.

Chester, S. C.—T. C. Thompson & Bro., of Charlotte, who have the contract for the big weave room shed at the Wylie mill, have been retarded considerably for the past few weeks by the miserable weather, but prior to that time had been making splendid progress. As it is they are well up with their work, and will probably complete the job in time for the mill to begin operations about March 15th.

Alabama City, Ala.—The Dwight Manufacturing Company is completing its recently announced installation of looms to replace old type weaving machinery. About 800 new looms comprise the new equipment, and they are of the Northrop design, built by the Draper Co., of Hopedale, Mass. At present the company has a total equipment of 60,000 ring spindles, 2,000 looms, etc., for the production of drills and sheeting.

Charlotte, N. C.—Acting upon the information that E. A. Smith is preparing to build a new cotton mill and has not yet decided whether it will be located in Charlotte or not, the Greater Charlotte Club has named a committee to take the matter up with Mr. Smith as soon as he returns to the city, and see what can be done to induce him to add this enterprise to the number of Charlotte milling industries. The E. A. Smith Mfg. Co. was mentioned in these columns last week as having been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000.

Columbus, Ga.—The Eagle and Phenix Mills are rapidly completing the installation of the new machinery recently contracted for. This additional equipment will double the company's carding capacity and facilitate its production of a finer grade of goods. About \$15,000 is the cost of the new machinery. The company's increase of capital from \$75,000 to \$100,000 was recently mentioned. The output of these mills includes colored cottons, denims, twine, etc., from an equipment of 70,000 spindles and 19,000 looms, driven by water power. The output is dyed and finished.

Columbus, Ohio.—The R. M. Schell Co., Sharon, has been organized to manufacture socks, stockings and other knit garments, together with gloves, shirts and shirtings. The concern will be capitalized at \$50,000 and employ 50 operatives. The incorporators and officers are: Nicholas Mehler, of Sharpville, president; R. M. Schell, of South Sharon, treasurer, and William Owens, of Wheatland, secretary. Some machinery has already been installed in the company's plant and the remainder will be set up within a short time, after which active operations will be commenced.

Raleigh, N. C.—There was issued a charter for the Neuse River Manufacturing Company, principal office at Falls of the Neuse, near Raleigh, and the purpose is the operation of the Neuse Cotton Mill, that went into bankruptcy some months ago and is to be reorganized on the best financial basis it has ever been. The capital of the new corporation is \$200,000 and the incorporators are W. C. Riddick, A. B. Andrews, C. C. McDonald, A. A. Thompson and others. The mill is to resume operations about March 1.

Alta Vista, Va.—It is expected that the Alta Vista Cotton Mills will begin to manufacture cloth in about a month. The mill is nearing completion and when finished will have an equipment of 12,000 spindles and 700 looms. The power will be furnished by a steam plant of 650 horsepower capacity. The main structure of this mill is a two-story building, 125 by 380 feet, of brick, costing about \$9,000. The cost of the machinery and equipment is estimated at \$240,000. The power plant represents an expenditure of about \$25,000. This concern will manufacture fine lawns and fancy cloth from combed cotton yarns.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Huntsville Cotton Mills resumed operations Monday morning after an idleness of about two years.

The West Huntsville Mills which closed down about the same time that the Huntsville Mill stopped work, resumed operations two weeks ago, and now has a full complement of operatives.

The Huntsville Mill will give employment to about two hundred people. It is the last of the idle mills in this section.

Every textile industry in this district is now running on full time and there is no lack of operatives, hundred of people moving back to the towns after experiencing a disastrous year on the farms, all due to the low price of cotton.

Cornelius, N. C.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Gem Yarn Mill was held recently. The affairs of the company were found to be in satisfactory condition, the year's run permitting something to be put down to profit, despite the dullness in yarns for the month past. The following were re-elected officers and directors: J. B. Cornelius, president; F. C. Sherrill, secretary and treasurer. A cylinder head in the engine at the mill blew out Monday morning about the time the operatives began work. Fortunately no one was in striking distance and the damage is only that to the engine and the delays of some days in beginning work in the mill.



TURBO-HUMIDIFIER
(THE HUMIDIFIER WITH THE GUARANTEE)

Humidity Most Needed Now

This is the time of the year when humidity is most needed—when the fibre flies like quills on a porcupine. These are the days of oozy yarn—and conversation that don't print up well.

Reason—the fibre is gasping, literally gasping for a drink—of water. It came into your mill with water in it, and it demands justice—nothing but a drink.

Humidity means more in these next few months—in your pocketbooks—than all the rest of the year.

Get Turbofied and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.
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B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

Knoxville, Tenn.—The installation of machinery to manufacture the yarns consumed by the company's knitting plant is the plan of the Appalachian Mills of this place. The company is now occupying its recently completed plant and operates 50 knitting machines, 150 sewing machines, etc., on the production of two piece undergarments for men, the daily production being about 100 dozen. A 10,000 spindle equipment is being considered for manufacturing the yarns (of which 40,000 are used each week) and this will cost about \$200,000 for building and machinery. A decision will be reached earlier in the year.

Cordova, Ala.—The Indian Head Mills of Alabama, a corporation organized under the laws of Alabama, reports the following statement of its condition on October 28, 1911, to the secretary of the commonwealth:

Assets:	
Real estate and machinery	\$ 600,000
New machinery	28,917
Mfg. mdse, material and stock in process	361,629
Cash and debts receivable	120,748
School house property	1,873
Baptist Church	2,217
Profit and loss	91,366

Total.....\$1,206,750

Liabilities:	
Capital stock	\$ 600,000
Profit and loss	
Floating indebtedness	606,416
Reserve	334

Total.....\$1,206,750

Dillon, S. C.—There was a meeting held here of the stockholders of Maple Cotton Mill, Dillon Cotton Mills and Hamer Cotton Mill at which resolutions were passed by almost unanimous vote declaring it to be the purpose to go into voluntary liquidation and authorizing the directors to wind up the affairs and dispose of the property of the mills, respectively. It is probable that the sale will be had about March 6. This action was not taken on account of any embarrassment or inability to pay debts, but for the reason that it was thought best by the stockholders to wind up the business of the several mills.

The case recently brought by J. H. Lane & Company against the Maple Cotton Mill, of which there has been some mention in the public prints, has no bearing upon the above action. It was expressly declared by Judge Smith that the order mentioned in that case was not intended to prevent the liquidation of the corporation.

"Any new features at the musicale?"

Oh, yes Mr. Brisque sang 'My Old Kentucky Home' with pistol obligato."—Exchange.

Textile Directories

Clark's Directory

OF

Southern Cotton Mills

Pocket Size \$1.00

American Textile Directory

BY LORD & NAGLE

Office Edition \$3.00 Traveling Edition \$2.00

Blue Book

BY DAVIDSON PUBLISHING CO.

Office Edition \$4.00 Traveling Edition \$3.00

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Buyers representing not really want goods to withdraw jobbing concerns throughout the country have been in this market for the past week, and their orders have shown a steady increase. Business has been placed with more freedom on spring and summer lines, while at the same time some very fair orders have also been put through on the new lines shown for next fall. Prices have been gone over very carefully before purchases were made, and some of the conservatism of last year is still in evidence, but at the same time the buyer is showing more confidence in the future. The lower prices which have been named on cotton blankets and napped goods for fall are serving to bring advance orders, and in several quarters business to date on the new lines is of very fair volume. In some cases, buyers have shown considerable conservatism regarding forward orders, and appear to be inclined to go slow. As a whole, however, the forward demand has been ahead of expectations. Some of the largest manufacturers of cotton blankets have announced that they will only accept orders for future delivery up to a certain rate, as they do not care to accept orders for the entire output of their mills. This undoubtedly is another reason why buyers are covering their requirements steadily on well-known lines of blankets. On staple bleached goods business is coming forward in a quiet way, but is of larger volume than would appear from a casual observation of the market. The firmness with which prominent manufacturers are holding prices, and the fact that spot supplies are not large, creates a greater amount of confidence on the part of the buyer, who is not as yet covered for any distance ahead. Brown goods are also on a firmer basis than they were at the opening of the week, and buyers are finding it difficult to secure deliveries they want on certain brands. In the carpet and rug market there has been an improvement in the re-order demand for spring rug lines. Road salesmen have been sending forward more orders, and several buyers have arrived in this market to look over the situation. Advances are predicted on several lines which are still selling at prices which were in force before the current season opened.

There was fair trading in the Fall River print cloth market last week, the total sales amounting to 175,000 pieces. Buyers in most cases were willing to meet quoted prices and for that reason the manufacturers met the demand rather freely. In a few instances there were efforts made to secure concessions in the matter of prices, but the manufacturers were firm in their refusal to consider any offer less than prices quoted. The decided stand taken by the mill men in this respect caused those who did

not really want goods to withdraw quickly, while the buyers who needed goods showed an appreciation of the position of the mills and wasted no time in talking concessions.

Of the total sales for the week, 60,000 pieces, were spots and all the goods were odds. Most of the goods sold ahead are for delivery in February and March, while there are contracts in fair amount to be delivered in April. In a very few cases, small contracts were closed for delivery further ahead than April.

Buyers as a rule confined their bidding for contracts to be delivered within a month or two because they realized that it is extremely difficult at present prices to secure contracts to run further along than March and April.

Prices on print cloths were quoted in New York as follows:

Pt. cloth, 28-in., std 3 1-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3
Gray goods, 39-in.,	
68x72s	4 7-8
38 1-2-inch, stds.	4 1-2
4-yard, 80x80s	5 7-8
Brown drills, stds	7 1-2
Sheetings, sou. std 7 1-3 to	7 1-2
3-yard	7
4-yard, 56x60s	5 3-8 to 5 1-2
Denims, 9-ounce	12 1-2 to 16
Stark, 8-ounce duck	12 1-2
Hartford, 11-ounce,	
40-in duck	15 1-2
Tickings, 8-ounce	12 1-2
Std fancy prints	4 3-4
Std gingham	6 1-4
Fine dress gingham	7 to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	3 3-4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

January 19, 1912	4,870,473
Previous week	4,881,181
Last year	4,170,910

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, January 19, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This year.	Last Year.
Port receipts	289,791	223,795
Overland to mills		
and Canada	21,905	36,027
Southern mill takings (estimated)	80,000	50,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	39,284	30,735
Brought into sight for the week	352,412	279,087
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT		
Port receipts	8,116,711	6,809,741
Overland to mills and Canada	460,307	622,752
Southern mills takings (est.)	1,635,000	1,370,000
Stock at interior in excess of Sept. 1	681,766	633,894

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you save money and get the best Picker Sticks, Lug Straps and other supplies. We guarantee satisfaction in quality as well as price. "THERE'S A REASON"

HICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Clays in the South

The U. S. Government report shows that the value of brick and tile manufactured from clay in Pennsylvania for 1909 exceeded twenty million dollars.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Trading was very quiet in the yarn market for the first part of the week, but there was some improvement during the latter part in spots. A great many manufacturers complain that they are not getting deliveries on yarns bought weeks ago. In some instances they are getting about one-half, while in others not more than one-third of the agreed weekly deliveries. In many cases they have been obliged to buy in the open market to supply their pressing needs and generally have had to pay an advance over their original prices.

With few exceptions, manufacturers of light underwear and summer hosiery need business to operate their plants to full capacity. Most of them are buying yarns from hand to mouth.

During the week, the demand for weaving yarn was principally for quick and spot delivery. There was a demand for future deliveries, but not many sales were made as buyers generally considered spinners' prices too high. In many cases dealers bought from each other to make delayed deliveries.

The present is a between seasons periods for many weavers and they are not buying for future needs just at present. Some of the men's wear manufacturers say that they expect to buy from hand to mouth at the start and probably continue it throughout the season.

Southern Single Skeins.

8s	15 1-2-16
10s	16 —
12s	16 1-2—
14s	16 1-2-17
16s	17 —17 1-2
20s	17 1-2-18
26s	19 1-2—
30s	20 1-2—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	16 —
10s	16 1-2—
12s	16 1-2—
14s	17 —
16s	17 —18
20s	18 —18 1-4
24s	19 1-2—
26s	20 —
30s	20 1-2-21
40s	20 1-2-21
40s	26 —27
50s	32 —
60s	39 —40

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	15 —16
8-4 slack	17 —
9-4 slack	17 1-2—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	16 —
10s	16 —
12s	16 1-2—
14s	16 1-2—
16s	16 1-2—
16s	17 —17 1-2
20s	17 —17 1-2
24s	19 —
26s	19 1-2—
30s	21 —
40s	26 —28

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	16 —16 1-2
10s	16 1-2-17
12s	17 —
14s	17 1-2—
16s	17 1-2-17 3-4
20s	18 —19
24s	19 1-2—
26s	20 —
30s	20 1-2-21
36s	23 1-2-24
40s	26 —28
50s	32 —33

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	16 —
10s	16 —16 1-2
12s	16 1-2-17
14s	17 —
16s	17 1-2—
18s	17 1-2-18
20s	18 1-2—
22s	18 1-2-19
24s	19 —
26s	20 —
30s	21 —21 1-2
40s	25 1-2—

Single Skeins Carded Peeler:

20s	21 1-2-22
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2—
36s	28 —
40s	29 —29 1-2
50s	36 —

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	22 1-2-23
22s	23 —23 1-2
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2—
30s	25 —25 1-2
30-1 t's	30 —
36s	27 1-2-28
40s	29 1-2-30
50s	35 1-2-36
60s	42 —42 1-2

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	26 —
24s	27 —27 1-2
30s	28 1-2-29
40s	36 —
50s	44 —
60s	50 —51

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	26 1-2—
24s	27 1-3—
30s	29 —
40s	36 —
50s	44 —
40s	50 —54
70s	0 —62
80s	60 —71

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Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill

Stocks:

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	...
American Spinning Co.	162	...
Anderson C. Mills pfd	90	...
Aragon Mills	65	...
Arcadia Mills	93	...
Arkwright Mills	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	130	...
Brandon Mills	93	...
Brogan Mills	61	...
Cabarrus	130	...
Calhoun Mills	61	...
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	167	...
Clifton	75	85
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	95	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Company	70	...
Eagle & Phenix Ga.	117	...
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Enoree	45	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	...
Exposition Cot. M., Ga.	210	...
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	60	...
Gainesville C. M. Co. Ga.	80	...
Glenwood Mills	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	...
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd	95	...
Gluck Mills	100	...
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills	100	...
Hamrick Mills	100	...
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	...
Inman Mills	105	...
Inman Mills, pfd.	101	...
Jackson Mills	95	...
King J. P. Mfg Co., Ga.	85	100
Lancaster Cot. Mills	130	...
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	60	...
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	...
Limestone Cot. Mills	175	...
Lockhart Mills	10	...
D. E. Converse Co.	65	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	...
Drayton Mills	95	...
Marlboro	75	...
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	...
Monarch Cot. Mills	110	...
Monaghan Mills	101	...
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six	135	145
Norris Cotton Mills	115	...
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	...
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co., pfd	90	...
Orr Cotton Mills	91	...
Ottaray Mills	100	...
Oconee	100	...
Oconee, pfd	100	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	90	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Parker Mills (Guar.)	102	...

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arlington	140	...
Atherton	...	...
Avon	...	...
Bloomfield	110	...
Brookside	100	105
Brown Mfg. Co.	100	110
Cabarrus	131	...
Cannon	120	141
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	200
Cora	135	...
Dresden	136	...
Dilling	...	...
Efird	100	125
Elmira, pfd.	100	...
Erwin Com	120	...
Erwin, pfd	101	102
Florence	125	...
Flint	130	...
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	70	...
Gray Mfg. Co.	121	...
Highland Park	150	200
Highland Park, pfd.	101	...
Henrietta	170	...
Imperial	101	106
Kesler	125	140
Linden	...	...
Loray, pfd	90	94
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Mooreville	123	...
Modena	90	...
Nokomis, N. C.	200	...
Ozark	92	110
Patterson	110	125
Raleigh	100	...
Roanoke Mills	155	161
Salisbury	136	...
Statesville Cot. Mills	96	...
Trenton, N. C.	...	...
Tuscarora	90	...
Washington, pfd	101	...
Washington	20	30
Wiscasset	103	125
Woodlawn	100	103
Parker Mills com.	25	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	...
Pelzer	138	140
Pickens Cotton Mills	94	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	...
Riverside Mills	25	...
Saxon Mills	120	127 1/2
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	...
Spartan Mills	120	...
Toxaway Mills	72	...
Tucapau Mills	260	...
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st	...	...
pfd	50	...
Union-Buffero Mills, 2d	...	...
pfd	10	...
Victor Mfg. Co.	112	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co.	95	...
Warren pref.	100	...
Watts	100	...
Whitney	115	...
Williamston	115	120
Woodruff	105	...
Woodside Mills, com.	70	...

Personal Items

W. A. Murphy, of Buffalo, S. C., has accepted a position at Pacolet, S. C.

Theo. Keever has accepted position as engineer with the Avon Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

C. L. Ontes has resigned as superintendent of the Delta Mills, McComb City, Miss., and is now located at Columbus, Ga.

E. I. Pool formerly cotton inspector for the Lumberton, Dresden and Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C., has re-accepted that position.

John W. Long has resigned his position as overseer of carding at the Taylorsville (N. C.) Cotton Mill and accepted similar position at the Elizabeth Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

D. L. Garrison has resigned as night carder and spinner at the Melville Mills, Cherryville, N. C., and accepted a position with the Saxony Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

Court Upheld In Mill Tax Case.

Montgomery, Ala. — The case of the State vs. the Ide Cotton Mills, appealed from the Calhoun county circuit court, in reference to an increase in assessment of taxes from \$260,000 to \$411,000, was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Killed By Train.

H. E. Strickland, an employee of the Maple Cotton Mill, at Dillon, S. C., was run over by the Seaboard train last week and killed. His body was strung along the track for a distance of 100 yards or more.

Fined For Concealed Weapon.

Lawrence Blair of the Brogan Mills, Anderson, S. C., was found guilty of carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 or serve 30 days. He has not yet gotten up the money.

Charged With Selling Whiskey.

A. J. Frady, a white man of the Toxaway Mills village, Anderson, S. C., was given a preliminary hearing on the charge of selling whiskey, the warrant being dismissed for the lack of evidence. Frady was arrested at the Toxaway Mills some time ago, and released on bond. He then went to Atlanta, Ga., but was brought back.

300,000 Bales Received at Brunswick

Brunswick, Ga. — All previous cotton records for the port of Brunswick were surpassed Sunday by the departure of the British steamer *Memphian* for Liverpool with a cargo of 10,000 bales. Unofficial figures obtained show that with the cargo shipped on the *Memphian* approximately 300,000 bales have left through this port for the season of 1911-1912, which exceeds

the record of 1909, when 290,000 bales were shipped, by 10,000. The present season has over a month to run, during which time it is predicted approximately 50,000 bales will leave here for foreign and domestic ports, and in round figures the total shipment of this year will in the aggregate be 350,000 bales.

Re-Sale of Dallas Mills.

The Dallas (N. C.) Cotton Mills, which were bought at the receiver's sale about two weeks ago, by Col. C. B. Armstrong, are to be resold at 2 o'clock on Thursday, February 15, at the court house door in Gastonia. This being a resale the bidding on the manufacturing plant will begin at \$22,000, on the 224 acre tract of land near Dallas at \$2,887.50 and on the 184 acre tract of land at \$1,793.

Mooreville, N. C.—The Mooreville Cotton Mills Company held its eighteenth annual stockholders' meeting on January 15th, and made a most excellent showing, despite the conditions that have prevailed in cotton mill circles and the general depression in business everywhere.

The Mooreville Cotton Mills now comprise three big structures, known as No. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The company operates now 27,000 spindles, 920 looms, 5000 twister spindles, and is equipped with a splendid dyeing and modern finishing plant, all of which represent an actual investment of \$600,000.

At the meeting the stockholders re-elected the old board of trustees as follows: J. E. Sherrill, T. J. Williams, J. P. Mills, S. A. Lowrance, J. L. Harris, E. W. Brawley and Geo. C. Goodman. The directors then elected J. E. Sherrill, president; Geo. C. Goodman, secretary and treasurer; P. S. Boyd, superintendent. An interesting feature in regard to the board of directors is that during all these fifteen years, only three changes have been made on the board of directors.

The usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent was declared and ordered paid.

Greenville, S. C.—Announcement is made by Mr. J. I. Westervelt, president of the new Westervelt Mill now in the course of construction in West Greenville, near the Brandon Mill, that this week it is thought the mill will begin active operation. Practically all the machinery has been installed and the electrical current was turned on the first of last week. The large electrical motors, which were recently installed were tested for the first time Thursday and Friday.

Work was begun in the erection of the building about the first of April, 1911, by the Gallivan Building Company and since has hurriedly been pushed to completion. Nothing, only a little outside work, remains now to be done, and it was stated by the Gallivan Building Company that it was hoped to have its work completed by the first of February.

The houses for the employees of the mill have all about been erected and in a few houses residents

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Save Power. Make Better Yarns. 26,000 Spindles running in one mill.

RING TWISTERS—All lengths and sizes of rings. PATENT TRAP DRUM DOUBLERS for 2 to 4-ply yarns. DRUM SKEIN WINDERS. All machines guaranteed for quality and quantity of yarn turned off.

are moving in. Those who have moved are machinists and the like, who necessarily have to be in the mill before operation is begun.

The houses are all of a similar design and have all necessary conveniences, electric lights, water-works and the like that go to make a modern home. The streets have all been laid, and signs with the name of the street will likely be placed at each corner. Shade trees will probably be planted along the avenues and from all appearances the village will be a modern suburb.

Finishing Indigo-Dyed Cotton Goods.

Not long ago the finishing of Indigo-dyed cotton piece goods such as those sorts intended for the making of workmen's overalls and shirts, was a somewhat costly proceeding. The cheap ordinarily prepared starch pastes could not be used over and over again without affecting the tone of the blue of the cloth or without giving to the material an appearance by no that time the advantage of converting the starch paste by boiling to soluble starch and dextrine was not required as fully as it is today. Nevertheless, it was certainly the practice in some words to aim at securing better results by boiling the starch mixtures along with a small proportion of acid or of caustic alkali, and eventually to neutralize the resulting mass suitably, and even to tint it with a convenient blue coloring matter. Furthermore, it was proposed some time since that for the attainment of the best results the starch should be boiled with a solution of bleaching powder, but this method has not secured much appreciation. Like many other processes and suggested novelties, this method forms the subject of a comparatively recent patent: yet it was known and used for some particular purpose some 80 years beforehand. Its disadvantages were discovered then, and it was dropped, only to be revived later, as mentioned.

Taken generally, a method for the proper preparation of starch pastes was not known. The Indigo-blue piece goods were finished either with gum or a concentrated solution of dextrine, along with more or less quantities of filling materials, such as Epsom salts, Glauber's salts, Chloride of Magnesium and syrup. The gum finish-

ing paste was found, however, to impart to the goods a very hard handle, and although this could not be entirely overcome it required the aid of considerable quantities of fatty matters to modify it. Both the gum and the dextrine pastes were very costly. —Textile Colorist.

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We always keep our facilities for making loom harnesses in excess of our ordinary requirements so that we may be able to promptly fill orders for harnesses which are wanted in a hurry.

These hurry up orders take precedence over all others and are always delivered at the time specified in the order.

The harnesses on which we have but a limited time are not as good as those which are made in the usual manner but we can get a remarkably good harness in a very short time.

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Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

Wanted.

Full set of help for night un, run five nights, pay for six. If help must be over 16 years old or night work. Can use a few more on day run. Wanted especially Spinners, Doffers, Spoolers, teal Hands. Good healthy place, good running work all on 40-2 wet waste. Apply in person or write. C. H. Goodroe, Supt., Yazoo Yarn Mill, Yazoo City, Miss.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Thoroughly experienced on No. 15s to 60s combed and carded. Now employed. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 83.

WANTED position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of a small mill. 32 years old. Married. Good references. Experience on 8s to 60s local to Egyptian stock. Address No. 84.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 86.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 30. Married. Been in spinning room 20 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 87.

had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 88.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent but want to change. Age 40. In mill 26 years. Held one position 7 years. Good references. Address No. 89.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experience of 25 years on both combed and carded yarns from 8s to 60s. Satisfactory references. Address No. 90.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Experience on both coarse and fine counts and on white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 91.

WANT position of superintendent of large mill. Now employed as superintendent and have held this position for five years. Age 36. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 92.

WANT position as overseer of weaving room in small mill. Have had 10 years' experience as second hand. Can give good references from present and past employers. Address No. 93.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Would not consider less than \$3.00. Experience on fine goods. Address No. 94.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Have had good experience in cotton mill work. Am now employed but could change on 10 days notice. Good references. Address No. 95.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill. Experienced in all departments on from 1-2s up to 80s combed yarns. Good references. Address No. 96.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 20 years experience. 10 years at present place. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 97.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in weaving in large mill. Experience on plain, fancy and jacquard work. Draper and box looms. Married. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 98.

WANT position as superintendent. No employed but wish to change on account of health of locality. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. References will be furnished on application. Address No. 99.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have operated some of the best mills in the South. Resigned last position on account of illness from which have now recovered. Can furnish satisfactory references and can get results. Address No. 100.

WANTED — Position as second hand of carding in large mill or overseer in small mill. Five years experience as second hand. Married; age 25 years. Good references. Address No. 101.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping. Now employed but would prefer to change. Long experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 102.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish good references from present or former mills. Address No. 103.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Experienced on No. 8s to 40s. Good manager of help. Age 30. Strictly sober. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 104.

WANTED—Position as overseer of cloth room. Am at present employed handling product of 1,700 looms on export and domestic. Have 14 years' experience as overseer with some of largest mills in South. Can furnish necessary reference as to integrity and ability. Prefer location in upper Carolina. Address No. 105.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain and Draper looms and check work. Am also a designer and experienced finisher. Held last job 7 years. Good references. Address No. 106.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have eight years experience as overseer. Am 28 years old and have good references. Not interested at less than \$2.75. Address No. 107.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 12 years experience with good mills. Best of references. Address No. 108.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but desire larger room. Have had good experience and have held present position for six years. Address No. 109.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Seven years as machinery erector and overseer of carding and spinning. Married. Age 35. Good references. Address No. 110.

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WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000 Now employed, but would prefer to change. Good references as to both character and ability. Address No. 111.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving. 36 years of age. Married. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Won't consider anything less than \$2.50 per day. Can furnish good reference from present and past employers. Address No. 112.

WANT position as overseer of finishing or weaving or both. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references. Address No. 113.

WANT position as superintendent. Had long experience on many lines of goods and can get quality and production. Sober and reliable. Address No. 114.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 7 years card grinder. 4 years second hand. 3 years as overseer on present job. Married. Good references as to habits and work from present and former employers. Address No. 115.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and am now employed Address No. 116.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 12 years experience on white and colored work both coarse and fine. Age 44. Strictly sober. Address No. 117.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Long experience and good references. Address No. 118.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Married. Sixteen years experience and am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 119.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married and can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 120.

(Continued on Page 18)

Cotton Manufacturing in Spain.

(Continued from Page 5)

ufactured in this mill. In this system of weaving the two plush fabrics are woven in the loom, face to face, being connected by the pile, which passes from one cloth to the other. After the filling is inserted the two cloths are wound on separate cloth rollers, the pile between being cut by a knife, thus leaving a pile face on each fabric. The cutting knife is set between two rollers and is given a reciprocating motion by means of a cam at the side of the loom; thus, when the cloth is drawn forward the pile connecting the fabrics is neatly severed.

By this method, which is now being used to some extent in the mills in Spain, plain velvets and plushes may be manufactured and perfect fabrics obtained, but the process does not lend itself so readily to fancy figured effects. The chief advantage, of course, is the large production that may be obtained by this method.

The rate of wages in the Guell mill conforms to the average scale already given, and 11 hours constitute a day's work.

Hispana Industrial.

The Hispana Industrial is among the largest cotton mills in Spain, having a capital of 8,000,000 pesetas (\$1,433,600) 4,200 looms, and 23,000 spindles. It is located in the suburbs of Barcelona. Some 1,250 operatives are employed and 60 bales of cotton, chiefly American, are used weekly. Two steam engines of 1,000 and 250 horsepower are used, and the cost of power is given as \$30 to \$35 per horsepower per year for a day run only. The cards are on the first floor and the weaving and spinning machinery on the two floors above. The latter room is separated from the rest of the mill. The laps, after going through the opener and two scutchers, which, like all the other carding and spinning machinery in this mill, are English, are carried to the cards. There are some 40 cards with 7 1/2-inch flats. Two processes of drawing are used, with leather-covered rolls and mechanical stop motion. The roving process consists of slubbers of 96 spindles, intermediates with 144 spindles, and fine frames of 180 spindles each. For roving for No. 30 yarn the hank numbers are 0.8, 2, and 5. The ring frames have 400 spindles each and the mules 1,000. The looms are of various makes, but the larger number are English and Spanish. Dobbies and plain and box looms are operated. Complete dyeing and bleaching establishments are connected with the mill.

In the card room the wages are as follows: Picker-room operatives, 3.50 pesetas (63 cents) per day; carders, 3 pesetas (54 cents) for tending 40 cards, including stripping. Workers on draw frames are paid 2.50 to 3 pesetas (45 to 54 cents). Roving-frame tenders are paid by the hank, the weekly wages averaging 16 pesetas (\$2.86). Spinners make 20 pesetas (\$3.58) per week.

(To be Continued).

WANT position as overseer of carding. Five years as overseer. Experienced on combers and fine yarns. Age 32. Good references. No. 121.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years experience as overseer. Age 30. Married. Good references. Address 121.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 10 years experience as overseer and now employed but desire to change for good reasons. Fine references. Address No. 122.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 123.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had long experience and can give satisfactory references. Address No. 124.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of carding in large mill. Have had 25 years experience as machinist, carder and spinner. Now employed. Age 37. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 125.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of large weave room. Have had long practical experience and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 126.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Now employed but could change on short notice. Can furnish good references. Address No. 127.

WANT position as overseer of carding; or carding and spinning in small mill. Age 34. Married. Long experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 128.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had six years' experience hosiery yarns. Can furnish good references. Age 30. Married. Address No. 129.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 130.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small room, or second hand in large room. Experienced on counts from 18s to 50s. Experienced on plain and Draper looms. Good manager of help, sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 131.

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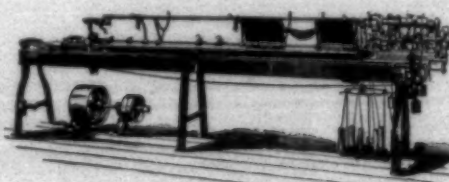
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Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

WANT position as overseer weaving in large mill on white work. 22 years' experience on Stafford Automatic Looms, also expert on Draper Looms. Can get quality and quantity. Will consider nothing less than \$5 per day. Address No. 132.

The Water Wagon.

The flakes of snow were falling fast
As through the village street there
passed

On New Year's morning with glad
Hullo,

A wagon labelled H2O.

WANT position as superintendent of mill making cloth, or would take overseer of spinning in large mill. Long experience, good references. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change. Address No. 133.

The people ran from near and far
From every tavern, joint and bar,
And packed and jammed from stern
to bow

The wagon labelled H2O.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Can take position in short notice and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 134.

Eftson, the driver, said "Giddap"
And mused (he was a wise old
chap);

"Some of 'em ain't got far to go
Aboard this here old H2O."

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, or overseer of carding in large mill. Familiar with white and colored goods. 23 years experience in mill business. Now employed as superintendent. Would not consider less than \$3.50 per day. Address No. 135.

A youth who passed along that
street

Saw ev'ry ten or twenty feet
Strange figures lying in the snow
Who tumbled off the H2O.

—Ex.

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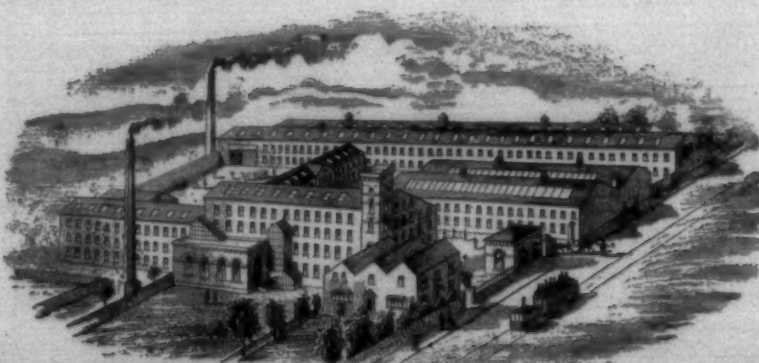
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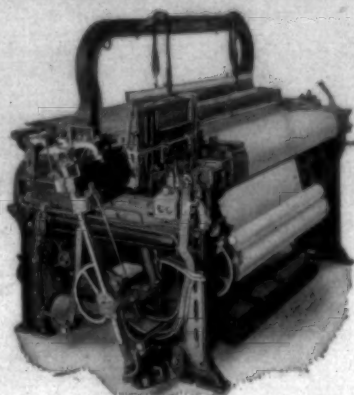
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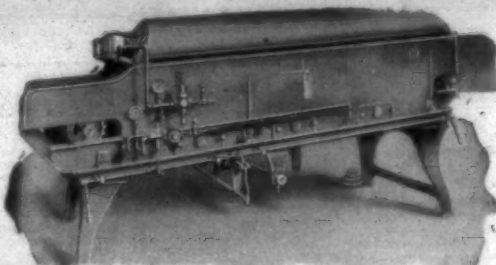
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